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sensibilities, the analysis of quality, quality in circumstance, compatibilities of quality, the poietic qualities, the social encouragement of quality, its upper ranges, its interactions with environment, its relation to careers and the realm of practice.

Die Phantasie nach ihrem Wesen und ihrer Bedeutung für das Geistesleben, von A. SCHÖPPA. Leipzig, Dürr, 1909. 144 p.

The chief topics here are the essence of phantasy, its relations to psychic life, with a good section on the playing, speaking, narrating, drawing, child, on the instruction of the fancy in childhood, phantasy in everyday life, in poetry, rhyme, rhythm, saga, legend, idyll, romance, fable, drama, phantasy in music, in the plastic arts, in science, and finally in religion. The author's psychology is mainly under the influence of Wundt, Lipps and Mach.

Die Sinnesorgane der Pflanzen, von G. HABERLANDT. Sonderabdruck aus der vierten Auflage der physiologischen Pflanzenanatomie, S. 520-573. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1909.

This reprint is an excellent little epitome of its subject, discussing the relations of the organ to the stimulus, with many cuts of sensory hairs, bristles, statoliths, stalks, leaves, with experimental observations on the connection of statoliths and geopterception. The writer discusses the light sense in leaves, the nature of their papillary epidermis and of optical spots, etc.

The metabolism and energy transformations of healthy man during rest, by FRANCIS G. BENEDICT and THORNE M. CARPENTER. Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1910. 255 p.

The first part of this book is introductory, telling what has been done before and elsewhere. The second is statistics of experiments; and the third and most elaborate is the discussion of results, which are not, unfortunately for the reader, summarized.

Der Traum und seine Deutung, nebst erklärten Traumbeispielen, von E. J. G. STUMPF. Leipzig, Mutz, 1899. 188 p.

This book, although not new, may have a certain added interest just now on account of the prominence which the problem of dream psychology has assumed in this country owing to the recent influence of Freud. Stumpf treats in the successive chapters, day and night in their reciprocal relations, and the nature and essence of dreams. These are the two sections of the book. If the author had designed to block every one's endeavor to get at the root idea of his treatment without reading every sentence in the book, he could hardly have succeeded better, for there is no index or titles of any kind, apparently no summaries or epitomes, nothing italicized; so that as it is the book stands like a castle, attractive outside and doubtless full of good things within, but open under no conditions to casual visitors but only those who desire to reside in it.

A first book in psychology, by MARY WHITON CALKINS. New York, Macmillan, 1910. 419 p.

This book is written under a growing conviction that psychology is best treated as a study of conscious selves in relation to other selves and to outer objects. This book differs from an introduction to psychology, with which it is liable to be confounded, for here the approach is simpler and more direct. In the former book, psychology is treated both as a science of selves and of ideas and all is discussed from both points of view. Here the double treatment is abandoned. Here, too, the author has tried to embody the results of functional psychology, that is, taking an account of bodily reactions and environment which accompany thought, feeling and will. An appendix, too, treats of the physiology of the nervous system